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equally well that they were derived from Athens, Corinth, or any other normal Greek city. In number ten, which appears also in *Rivista di Filologia*, 1914, pp. 49 ff., Pareti routs Païs, horse, foot, and artillery, in his attempt to derive from Strabo's etymology of the name Rhegium (VI. I, 6, p. 258c) far-reaching conclusions both as to the sources of the geographer and as to the Romanization of Italian cities. Number eleven, on the chronology of the first Greek colonies in Sicily, operates with too many unproven assumptions to yield convincing conclusions.

Of the work as a whole we take pleasure in certifying that it displays abundance of acumen, knowledge, and sound method. If it is marred by anything it is by the Italian love of prolonged ratiocination.

W. S. FERGUSON.

Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique Celtique et Gallo-Romaine. Par JOSEPH DÉCHELETTE, Conservateur du Musée de Roanne, Correspondant de l'Institut. Tome II., *Archéologie Celtique ou Protohistorique*. Troisième partie. *Second Âge du Fer ou Époque de la Tène*. (Paris: Auguste Picard. 1914. Pp. viii, 911-1683, plates xiii.)

It is not necessary to repeat here what has been said in review of M. Déchelette's earlier volumes by way of general commendation of his work; nor is there any occasion to qualify the judgments already expressed. The substantial volume now published displays the same thorough and comprehensive scholarship as its predecessor.

It deals with the second Iron Age, or La Tène epoch, which is now generally held to extend from about 500 B. C. to the beginning of the Christian era. This was the period during which the Celtic peoples attained the height of their power and influence in Europe, and on account of the La Tène culture is consequently a description of Celtic civilization in some of its most characteristic phases. Indeed, since Celtic literature is all of much later date, and since the information furnished by classical writers is meagre at best, archaeology is the main resource of the historian in reconstructing the world of the independent Continental Celts.

M. Déchelette finds that the culture of the late iron epoch had its centre in the region about the middle Rhine. From this focal point it was widely disseminated by Celtic emigration and conquests, and was even taken over by Germans and Scandinavians outside the range of Celtic rule. It was developed under Graeco-Roman influence, and in showing the relations of the two civilizations M. Déchelette lays special stress on the influence of industry and commerce. He argues strongly (pp. 914 ff., 1574 ff.), in opposition to what has been a prevalent opinion, that the products of southern arts and crafts found on Celtic soil were brought there largely through peaceful exchange and not as prize of battle. In this volume, as in those which precede it, he gives special

consideration to the question of trade-routes, and concludes that the southern influence, at least in the first part of the La Tène epoch, came rather by way of the Po and the Alps than from Marseilles. The site of La Tène itself, from which the archaeological period derives its name, he holds to have been a "station de péage" and not, as has been commonly supposed, a military stronghold.

It is of course useless to attempt to summarize here the archaeological facts set forth in some seven hundred pages. But a few of the author's opinions or conclusions may be briefly mentioned. Many observations, as might be expected, are made on the subject of Celtic religion. In the discussion of burials considerations of interest are presented concerning the belief in transmigration and some evidence is collected with regard to the practice of human sacrifice. The chapter on amulets and other talismans supplies abundant materials illustrative of the superstitions of the people. In the discussion of trade and commerce (pp. 1529 ff.) a somewhat hazardous theory is proposed which derives from Italy and the south the veneration of the number three, usually regarded hitherto as particularly characteristic of the Celts. Perhaps the most important historical conclusions in the volume relate to the general character of the Celtic civilization and nationality at the time of the rather shadowy "imperium Celticum". Some of M. Déchelette's earliest archaeological studies had to do with the comparison of the *oppidum* of Bibracte in Gaul with that of Stradonitz in Bohemia; and in the second chapter of the present volume he sets forth the results of these and similar investigations, which show a striking unity of culture throughout a wide Celtic area. The evidence of archaeology is confirmed, he argues, by the testimony of place-names and by the statements of the ancient historians; and he suggests that the Celtic domination during the second and third centuries before Christ was an actual forerunner of the "unité romaine" of a later age.

F. N. ROBINSON.

Jewish History and Literature under the Maccabees and Herod. By

B. H. ALFORD. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1913. Pp. xvi, 113.)

IN 1910 Mr. Alford published a volume entitled *The Old Testament History and Literature*, discussing the canonical and deuterocanonical books and those parts of Ethiopic Enoch (i.-xxxvi., lxxii.-xc.) that, in his judgment, were written before 135 B. C. The present volume is a continuation dealing with Jewish history and literature during the following 125 years down to the birth of Jesus which is dated in 10 B. C. The author sketches briefly the history of the Hasmonæan dynasty, the Roman rule until the accession of Herod, and the reign of this king. He also gives a summary of the contents of such works as the Book of Jubilees, the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, Tobit and Judith (only touched